

# THE SATURDAY BULLETIN.

Combining, with the News of the Week, a rich Variety of Fashion, Humor, and the interesting Incidents of Real Life.

No. 237

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 19, 1832.

Price Sixpence.

## A POET'S DYING HYMN.

By Mrs. Weston.

The blue, deep, glorious heaven—I lift mine eye,  
And bless Thee, O my God! that I have met  
And own'd thine image in the majesty  
Of their calm temple still!—that never yet  
There hath thy face been shrouded from my sight  
By noon-tide blare, or sweeping storm of night:  
I bless Thee, O my God!

That now still clearer, from their pure expanse,  
I see the mercy of thine aspect shine,  
Touching Death's features with a lovely glance  
Of light, serenity, solemnly divine,  
And leading to each holy star a ray  
As of kind eyes, that woo my soul away:  
I bless Thee, O my God!

That I have heard thy voice, nor been afraid,  
In the earth's garden—midst the mountains old,  
And the low thrills of the forest shade,  
And the wild sound of waters uncontroll'd,  
And upon many a plain and shore,  
No solitude—for there I felt Thy more:  
I bless Thee, O my God!

And if thy Spirit on thy child had shed  
The gift of thy most blessed eye,  
To perch a moment on a life's longings spread,  
Touch the hidden fountain-springs that lie  
Far in man's heart!—I have kept it free  
And pure—a consecration unto Thee:  
I bless Thee, O my God!

If my soul's utterance here has been fraught  
With an awakening power!—If thou hast made  
Like the wing'd seed, the breathings of my thought,  
And by the swift winds bid them convey'd  
To lands of other lays, and there become  
Native as early melodies of home:  
I bless Thee, O my God!

For the brightness of a mortal wreath,  
Not for a place 'midst kingly minstrels dead,  
But that perchance a faint glaze of thy breath,  
A still small whisper in my song had led  
One struggling spirit upwards to thy throne,  
Or but one hope, one prayer;—for this alone  
I bless Thee, O my God!

That I have loved—that I have known the love  
Which troubled in the soul the tearful springs,  
Yet with a coloring halo from above,  
Tinges and glories all earthly things,  
What'er its anguish or its woes may be:  
Still weeping links for intercessors with Thee:  
I bless Thee, O my God!

That by the passion of my deep distress,  
And by the overflowings of thy mighty prayer,  
Too full of words upon their stream to bear,  
I have been drawn still closer to thy shrine,  
Well-spring of love, the unfathom'd, the divine:  
I bless Thee, O my God!

That hope hath na'er my heart or song forsaken,  
High hope, which even from mystery, doubt, or  
dread,  
Calmly, rejoicingly, the things hath taken,  
Whereby its torchlight for the race was fed:  
That passing storms have only fand' the fire,  
Which pierced them still with their triumphal spire,  
I bless Thee, O my God!

Now art thou calling me in every gale,  
Each sound and token of the dying day:  
Thou leav'st me not, though every life grows pale,  
I am not darkly sinking to decay:  
But, hour by hour, my soul's dissolving shroud  
Melted to radiance, as a silver cloud:  
I bless Thee, O my God!

And if this earth, with all its choral streams,  
And crowning woods, and soft or solemn skies,  
And mountain-sanctuaries for poet's dreams,  
Be lovely still in my departing eyes:  
'Tis not that fondly I would linger here,  
But that thy foot-prints on its dust appear:  
I bless Thee, O my God!

And then the tender shadowing I behold,  
The tracery veining every leaf and flower,  
Of glories came, and all the world mould,  
No less than to the changeable hour:  
That life's last roses to my thoughts can bring  
Rich visions of imperishable spring:  
I bless Thee, O my God!

Ye the young vernal voices in the skies  
Woo me not, but, wandering past mine ear,  
Seems her of the sternal melodies.  
The spirit-music, unperf'd and clear;  
The full of soul, yet passionate no more—  
Let me too, joining these pure strains adore!  
I bless Thee, O my God!

Now aid, sustain me still!—To Thee I come,  
Make Thou my dwelling where thy children are:  
And for the love of that immortal home,  
And for thy Son, the bright and morning star,  
The Sufferer and the Victor-king of Death,  
I bless Thee with my glad song's dying breath:  
I bless Thee, O my God!

## THE TRAVELLER.

Ross Cox's adventures on the Columbia River, including the narrative of a residence of six years on the western side of the Rocky Mountains, among various tribes of Indians hitherto unknown, together with a journal of his travels, and other interesting materials of his life.

He has written a history of the Indians of the Columbia, and a history of the Pacific Northwest, and has published a number of articles on the Indians, and other subjects of interest.

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PUBLISHED BY  
EDWARD MORRIS & T. K. GREENBANK.  
SOUVENIR EDITION.

PRICE—\$1.00 if paid in advance—\$1.00 at the end of the year.

## STEPHEN GIRARD.

Other necessary duties have prevented us till to-day, from composing the hasty notice we announced of the life of Stephen Girard, whose name of wealth was marked with so many extraordinary characteristics as to render his character one of uncommon and permanent interest. He had a faculty possessed by few, of making every thing turn to a good account;—even his assessment of rearing his choice breed of Cheviot hawks was a means of bringing in money, for he sold them when he could get an extraordinary price. Of his business habits, very few people had any idea, except those in his immediate employ. Mr. Simpson's testimony proves that he had little pleasure except in making money, being extremely regular in attending his counting house, and generally as in the Bank, but not always. On discount days, he almost invariably entered the Bank between nine and eleven in winter, and earlier in summer, and immediately proceeded to business, after despatching which, he would drive to his farm, having previously ordered his chair to the Bank at the precise hour he calculated to finish his business. This routine he rarely deviated from, let the weather or state of the roads be what it would. At his counting house again, in the afternoon, he was generally found immersed in calculations, or giving audience to some of the numerous persons in his employ, whose accounts he looked into with an Argus eye. On the death of his first widow, George Simpson, Esq., all the effects of the Bank underwent a formal scrutiny and investigation. The bank notes were all counted, the gold weighed, and every thing examined. In the weighing of the gold, Mr. R. St. H. was seen to take particular pleasure. The smile about his mouth doubled, and the glances of his eye sparkled with additional lustre. Gold by dollar was counted out before him; for he attended in person to this laborious operation, and never omitted his attention until all was pronounced right, and the entry formally made in the ledger.

Mr. Simpson thinks that one of the most singular traits in the character of Stephen Girard was his longing to make every thing permanent for posterity. Whatever he did, he did well, and never slighted what he undertook. His houses were substantial and fire-proof; but his passion for building often overcame his love of economy, or rather illustrated the maxim that what costs least is not always the cheapest. When he remarked the back steps and garden wall attached to his banking house began to settle, he caused them to be all taken down, to lay a firmer foundation. In prosecuting this seemingly trifling work, he went to great expense, digging down below the bed of old Duck creek, and driving piles until the whole became as solid as a rock. Upon this he built a man of stone of several thousand pounds, observing, "It is better to make it so that it will never sink again—now it will last forever." In this work alone, his biography informs us, he spent fourteen thousand dollars, while he was cutting down the salaries of his clerks to a mere livelihood. All about him manifested the passion for eternal duration; and even in his will, his papers and books are to be preserved forever—his property is to endure forever—his college and buildings are to last forever, and his fame, we may presume, will not be less in perpetuity.

Girard would never give much more for a thing than it was worth, no matter how badly he wished to possess it. A tawdry ephysing his bank was long an object of desire, but the owner knowing this fact, asked an exorbitant price for it, which he could never procure. Girard waited to outlive him, and finally bought the property and beautified the neighborhood by erecting a fine range of houses, in one of which he placed his easier. Mr. Rogers.

The private habits of Mr. G. were a frequent topic of discussion during his life, but he had so few, or no friendly visitors, that little or nothing ever transpired; he was as little known as the habits of a player behind the scenes of a theatre, except by what he did. On the subject of his domestic arrangements, his biographer gives us some interesting particulars. Secular and simplicity seemed to be his governing passion.

Without being ostentatious, he was remarkable in his household establishment for a neatness that often bordered upon elegance, and an appearance of comfort and utility which nothing could exceed. His dwelling house in winter was carpeted from the cellar kitchen to the attic story. His furniture, though plain, was substantial, and sometimes bearing about it the impress of the wealth of the owner. Thus his dressing room is furnished with ebony chairs and sofa, with a small round table, which though sumptuous, is of that plain, simple, and unostentatious character, that one would expect to find in the mansion of a respectable citizen, who had no reputation for wealth. What might be termed a costly piece of furniture, does not embellish his house. And in this he set an example of repudiation so conspicuously that cannot be too highly extolled, or more powerfully invoke the imitation of the rising generation. His furniture, like his dress, exhibited a perfect contrast to the wealth of the man in his chamber, there was nothing either sumptuous or convenient. On the table, he kept unloaded, a brace of splendid blunderbusses, of Ketland's make, with brass barrels and steel bayonets. They are of adventure, but never seen to have been used. His master of his bed-chamber, stood an old-fashioned chair, with a small round table, in which was contained his library of Voltaire's works. The walls were ornamented with colored prints, representing the fables of St. Domingo, and in a fair of a set, I observed a small print of his Banking House, so situated, that his first glance when he awoke, as he lay in bed, most necessarily light upon it. From his private counting-room, in which were two substantial fire-places, the prospect before him presented him with a view of the glistening waves of the majestic Delaware, where his ship's role at anchor, or, moored at the wharf, received their loading. In the rear of his mansion house extended a range of fire-proof stores, which he reserved for his choice merchandise, or the best parts of his India cargo. To the time of his death, he resided in his mansion, which he built in Water street, under the bustle and clangor of business, ships, dray carts, and wagons, the only music appertaining to his chamber, was the gentle hum of the lamp, and the sound of his thoughts.

The fourth imputation is the sale of stock obtained from government, under special acts of Congress—

"This charge," says the report, "is as possible, more extraordinary than the last. If the acts of Congress, which expressly authorized the bank to subscribe for Government stock, had any meaning at all, they certainly meant to authorize the bank to acquire the right of property in the stock for which it was authorized to subscribe. The right to sell this stock at pleasure, the very essence of the right of property, is as clearly conveyed to the corporation, by the act authorizing a subscription, as the right to receive the interest."

The right to sell, therefore, is indisputable.

But the majority seem to suppose that the policy which forbids the bank to speculate in stocks, with its immense resources, by which the price might be raised and depressed at pleasure, equally forbids the bank to deal in bullion, as it is expressly granted in the charter, because bullion is not current coin, and, of course, the right to deal in it is not necessarily involved in the right of carrying on banking operations.

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## FOREIGN VARIETIES.

From the English papers received at the office of the *Advertiser*.

Alvarez, a favorite hero, a young girl, whilst digging in a small portion of ground in Wimbleton, won, and for the production of pleasure, turned up a Roman urn, full of human ashes, mostly of the Emperor Gallicus, Tetricus, Clodius, Vero, Vespasian, Pausmatus, and a few of Galbatus, the wife of Gallicus; there were in all 1,170, and in an excellent state of preservation; but the urn is entirely destroyed by the spade striking into the "Lands Antiquities."

The following is the proposal made by Earl Grey to H. Clinton-Foster and Prince Metternich respecting the Abyssinian affair—to insist upon annulling by the Pope of the condition of his subjects, and the establishment of some military force which should not entail such destruction as have been practised by the Papal Guards—that having once this accomplished, both the Austrian and the French should withdraw. Such are we assured from an excellent source the facts.

Two very numbers, standing at the window of a châle, the other day, observed a man running past in breathless haste. "What can that fellow be in such a hurry about?" asked one. "Oh," replied the other, "he is afraid of being caught and made a peer."

**PROPOSITIONS OF THE JESUITS.**—It has been calculated that the Jesuits, before the suppression of their order, possessed in various parts of the world, a revenue of \$257,000,000. The society comprised 32,000 individuals. They had 240 different residences, 611 novitiate, 24 professed houses, and at Rome a general, who directed (as he still directs) all these establishments.

Some civilians have passed between King William and Leopold. The latter has returned some pictures belonging to the former, which had been left in Brussels. This called forth a polite message, through the French legation, from the King of the Netherlands, to effect, that she did not feel any sentiment of hatred or ill will towards Leopold, and that, in fact, the result of the diplomatic negotiations with the official papers of the Dutch ministry had confirmed the opinion of the Belgians in an enemy; this could not be considered in any manner as expressing the sentiments of William of Nassau towards Leopold of Saxe Coburg.

The late Gilbert Innes, Esq. of Stow, Scotland, has left the whole of his immense fortune, amounting to £200,000, to his sister. Mr. Innes is said to have left behind him five-seven natural children!

**STUNNING MURKAT.**—A short time ago, the sexton of Heywood Chapel received the body of a still-born infant for interment, but owing to the urgency of some other business, he put the coffin into the vestry to effect, that she did not feel any sentiment of hatred or ill will towards Leopold, and that, in fact, the result of the diplomatic negotiations with the official papers of the Dutch ministry had confirmed the opinion of the Belgians in an enemy; this could not be considered in any manner as expressing the sentiments of William of Nassau towards Leopold of Saxe Coburg.

On Thursday, at four o'clock afternoon, as had been previously arranged, a general fumigation of the town of Paisley commenced with chlorine gas. Porters, with chloride of lime, and large quantities of dilute sulphuric acid, were stationed in every street, and the vapors of these materials distributed to every family and shop in the affected district. The health of the inhabitants was greatly improved by the people in almost every tenement, who had their windows open, and who were not afraid to leave their doors open, and to let in the fresh air; the mistake was not discovered until the schoolmaster warned his scholars a few days afterwards.

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CAFFARIA PUNISHMENT OF CONVICTS.—When the Caffarians was something done supernaturally, such as an immediate fall of rain, they apply to a conjuror for assistance. It would appear, however, that his profession is rather a ticklish one to practice in Caffaria; for, if his power fail, he is exposed the community as a useless member; if he succeeds, he is put to death for having compact with the devil.

**NATIVE WAYS.**—An English lady on arriving at Calais on her way to make the grand tour, was surprised, and somewhat indignant, at being received, for the first time in her life, as "Foreigner." "You mistake, madam," said she to the hostler, with some pique; "it is you who are foreigners, we are English."

start, Grimaldi was taken for choice—swung, no doubt, to his party leading over the line of country or rather adherence to Monzabon. A little after five o'clock the horses started. Monzabon leading at a stiff pace for at least three miles or perhaps three miles and a quarter, at which time, Grimaldi was pretty well up with him; they were now on either side of a field, Mr. Jeffert on the left; they went at a fence at the same time. Mr. Oldestadton and Grimaldi, keeping straight as soon as he cleared it, Mr. Jeffert, however, turned short to the left when over it, and went through a gate which was standing open; he soon discovered that he was out of the right line, and he had to take a fence to get into the field he had just left; by this time Mr. Jeffert made a vigorous effort to get up with Mr. Oldestadton, but he was still too slow to stand a good match, and was still comparatively fresh; his whip in his mouth and his cap on his head. Monzabon was terribly dismounted, and would certainly have been more so, and with less chance of success, if, as Mr. Elmore assumed to do, there had been more fences; it is equally clear, that Grimaldi was better jockeyed than Monzabon. Mr. Oldestadton had many more experience in the field, and is more competent than any man we know, to take advantage of circumstances in "going across the country." The match attracted many of the highest class of spectators.

On Wednesday, many reports were prevalent, in town, to the effect that Mr. Oldestadton had sold his soul; and the horses refused to pay their bills, and the soul of the man to be sold. The horses were sold for about \$100 a head.

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